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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-075  
Wednesday  
19 April 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-075

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19 April 1995

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## IGADD Leaders Gather for 2-Day Summit

### Kenya's Moi Delivers Address

EA1804165795 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said Africa was declared at the recent Copenhagen world summit as the only developing region in which the proportion of population in absolute poverty is actually growing.

President Moi pointed out that central to the poverty problem was the failure to produce food for the people, adding Africa's agriculture, particularly south of the Sahara, was in crisis. He once again emphasized that it was only through peace that Africa could overcome many of her woes. Noting that food production had deteriorated in areas hit by civil strife, the president outlined the major problems affecting Africa as land and environmental degradation, food insufficiency and human suffering, saying they posed formidable challenges that demand joint and coordinated efforts.

As a result, President Moi called on Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD, to prepare sound and backable [as heard] projects that will ensure sustainable development in the region.

President Moi was addressing the IGADD heads of state summit in Addis Ababa where he is on a two-day official visit. President Moi said emphasis should be placed on regional cooperation and on regional dimension development strategies to supplement national development efforts. He therefore added that there was need to strengthen the IGADD secretariat to make it more efficient and capable of handling the challenges of coordinating the implementation of projects in member states.

However, President Moi said, in order to sustain social and economic development, the respective governments must take steps to ensure maximum participation of the population in decisionmaking. President Moi noted that Kenya firmly believes in regional cooperation among the IGADD member states saying it was gratifying to know that the regional integration has been enhanced through participation in both the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa, Comesa. The head of state further said Kenya had recently embarked on formulated policies to revitalize the economy under the structural adjustment program.

However, President Moi noted that these reforms have exposed the poor to severe socioeconomic risk in their daily lives, but added that the government had, as a result, set aside substantial resources to give support to the vulnerable groups under the social dimensions of development. The president further pointed out that to enhance food security the Kenya Government has undertaken a series of market-oriented programs which are expected to stimulate sustainable economic growth.

He said the government has also implemented incentive packages to stimulate and protect the domestic market against unfair trade practices arising from liberalization, particularly those that affect agriculture adversely.

President Moi thanked the heads of state for the continued political support the IGADD has enjoyed since its inception. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, President Moi arrived back home shortly after 1500.

### Ethiopia's Meles Addresses Participants

EA1804200795 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Meles Zenawi said today that expansion of the mandate of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD, and its revitalization is an issue that cannot be postponed.

Addressing a day-long special summit of IGADD heads of state and government in Addis Ababa, he said that restructuring and strengthening of the IGADD secretariat is the vital dimension of the major challenge ahead of the member states. Ato [Mr.] Meles said member states could overcome the economic, security, and humanitarian problems they faced only through their own efforts and cooperation.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, outgoing chairman of IGADD, said the noble goals of attaining full security, rehabilitating the degraded environment and improving the standard of living of the people of the sub-region still remain the focus of the IGADD objectives.

### IGADD Heads of State Sign Declaration

EA1804205795 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The heads of state of the IGADD [Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development] member countries have resolved in the just-concluded special summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and which was chaired by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, that a ministerial committee be set up to undertake a thorough study and submit its report to the next summit of IGADD member states.

According to a declaration signed by the heads of state, the formed ministerial committee shall be given an additional mandate of undertaking consultation with officials and representatives of the international community on new initiatives of revitalizing and expanding IGADD. The ministerial committee, the heads of state declared, will comprise of one minister from each member state and shall be assisted by a secretariat and, should need arise, experts and services from outside shall be sought. The heads of state further resolved that the



international community be called upon to enhance IGADD's efforts to address its common objectives and challenges.

The declaration was signed by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Djibouti President Hasan Gouled Aptidon, General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir of Sudan, Isaias Afwerki of Eritrea, Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, and Dr. Specioza Wandira Kazibwe [vice president of Uganda] on behalf of the Ugandan president.

The heads of state, in their special summit, had an extensive discussion and exchange of views on the framework of an expanded and revitalized IGADD. It

was discussed that there should be further promotion of joint development strategies and harmonization of microeconomic policies and programs. It was further discussed that there should be more enhancement in the harmonization of policies in regard to trade, customs, transport, communication, and natural resources.

Other areas that were touched included harmonization of production and marketing structures among member states, creation of an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic investment, enhancing and coordination of food security measures, among other issues.

## Burundi

### President Appeals for Aid to Displaced People

EA1804210995 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] More than 450,000 displaced people in Burundi and several thousand other Burundian refugees (are undergoing) a miserable life as displaced people or in refugee camps. This is why the head of state has just made an urgent appeal today to humanitarian organizations and willing men [words indistinct] Burundians who are victims of the current crisis. President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya:

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] [passage omitted] In addition to the almost total lack of resources, we now have the serious problem of the exhaustion of available stocks, notably food. At a time when the government has just made public its plan of action for the settlement of the serious sociopolitical crisis Burundi has been going through for 18 months; at a time when all Burundian political partners have started a campaign aimed at restoring peace; this new situation may create new tensions, may jeopardize for good this process.

It is therefore urgent that these disaster victims are supported, especially as far as food is concerned, so that preparations for their return and resettlement can continue in peace and security. It goes without saying that peace in Burundi will contribute to stability in the sub-region.

In this regard, the government is pleased to note that the campaign has created signs of improvement in the security situation in the country, thus creating a more conducive environment for the implementation of a resettlement program.

That is why the Government of the Republic of Burundi and I launch an urgent appeal to all friendly countries, international organizations, NGO's, and to everyone of goodwill to send their contributions to all the (needy) people. The most urgent thing is to provide them with food security. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

### Grenade Attack Kills 2 Soldiers, Injures 8

EA1804113095 Bujumbura ABP in French 0945 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Bujumbura, 18 April (ABP)—We have learned from a police source that two Burundi soldiers were killed and eight others injured, one of them seriously, in an attack on their position by unidentified persons on the morning of 18 April in the commune of Gasorwe.

On 17 April an infiltration was reported in the commune of Butihinda, further north of Gasorwe, on the border between Tanzania and Burundi, the same source added. A military truck bringing in reinforcements was ambushed, but by midday we had no casualty figures.

On the ground, fighting continues between security forces and unidentified combatants. [passage omitted]

### Military Says 'No Losses' Suffered

EA1804210095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Five assailants were killed during an attack at dawn against a military position in Gasorwe in Muyinga Province. The ABP [Agency Burundaise de Presse] correspondent in Muyinga says only two people were injured on the security forces' side. Jean-Claude Nzigane, ABP correspondent, reports from Muyinga:

[Begin Nzigane recording] About 40 men armed with automatic weapons and grenade launchers attacked the Gasorwe military position at dawn. The toll is five assailants killed, most of them Rwandans. On the Burundian military side, security force officials say they suffered no losses, apart from a few people wounded. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Congo

### Government, Israel Set Up Joint Association

AB1804180495 Paris AFP in French 1622 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Brazzaville, 18 Apr (AFP)—Congo and Israel established yesterday in Brazzaville an association to promote peace as well as social and cultural activities between the two countries, diplomatic sources said in Brazzaville today.

Dubbed Shalom, the association is an offshoot of the merger of the Association of Former Congolese Trainees in Israel and Congo-Israel Contact. Former Congolese Foreign Minister Jean Blaise Kololo is heading the association. In 1991, Congo and Israel reestablished diplomatic relations which were severed in 1973, and a general cooperation agreement was signed in 1993.

## Rwanda

### RPA Forces Shift Refugees From Kibeho Camp

AB1804184795 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 18 Apr 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Army, the RPA, have taken the initiative in a bid to ensure security at one of the biggest camps for displaced people in the country. Kibeho Camp is in southwest Rwanda and home to over 100,000 people forced from their homes by last year's killings. And today, RPA soldiers moved into the camp, apparently as part of the efforts to get people to leave. On the line to Kigali, Josephine Hazely asked the UN special representative in Rwanda, Sharyar Khan, what happened at Kibeho:

[Begin recording] [Khan] So, what happened this morning was that the RPA moved to the biggest camp which is called Kibeho which holds about 120,000 people, and here they surrounded the camps, and to start with, they fired some shots in the air. No shots were fired at people, but this was just to inform the people in the camps that they meant business and as a result, the people in this large camp in Kibeho, they panicked, they stampeded, and they moved to the central area in Kibeho. Kibeho has five hills, and what really happened was that everyone went to the single central hill and the four hills were more or less left vacated. But it was not done in a manner which was completely abrupt. People were able to take their belongings with them.

[Hazely] But why the need for the RPA to go into that camp today? Why, why did they have to do what they did?

[Khan] Well I... [pauses] the reason appears to be that the RPA felt A) that there had been too long a delay and people were simply not moving and under the influence of the political elements in the camps, and secondly, there have been some incidents which the RPA claimed to trace back to these camps—incidents of a destabilizing nature. So, coupled with this, desire to close the camp as early as possible, and also these incidents, I think, give the reason why they acted today.

[Hazely] So, where are these people now? Have they gone back to the camp or are they finding their way into Rwanda as the RPA would wish?

[Khan] No, they are all in the central area. This morning, our deputy force commander, Brigadier Anyidoho, and the chief of staff went out in a helicopter. They went to the camp, and the chief of staff addressed the gathered people at the central area. He told them that he meant no violence against... [pauses] the government meant no violence against them, but they wanted to close down the camp early and that people should go home to their villages and to their farms, and to their communes, and there they would be given adequate food and housing. So, he then asked the people whether they want to go back? And nearly everyone raised their hands and said yes they would want to go back. [end recording]

### **Army 'Persuading' People To Return**

LD1804224495 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan authorities want to close the displaced people's camps in the southwest of the country, the famous area where Operation Turquoise was deployed last year. Kigali, backed by the officials of the United Nations, wants the displaced people to return home. The first operation was launched this morning—

the army surrounded Kibeho camp. Apparently, in the panic, tens of thousands of displaced people left the camp, but we do not know if they intend to return to their villages or not. In fact the government considers that conditions of security have been restored in the country, so the aim is to close all the camps of displaced people. Jacques Bihozagara, the minister for rehabilitation [of war refugees and army demobilization affairs] explained how he intends to go about achieving this end:

[Begin recording] [Bihozagara] Our strategy, first of all, is to halt the distribution of food, and there will be more accompanying measures linked to the security of the camps and the inhabitants of the camps.

[Correspondent Ghislaine Dupont] What that means specifically is that the army will be staying in the camps until the displaced people are convinced to return to their communes?

[Bihozagara] Our one concern is that we might see people leaving the country to go to neighboring countries again. We do not want to create a new wave of refugees. We are in the process of persuading them to return to their respective communes, where all the necessary precautions have been taken to assist them. So, the army is not in the camps, but is surrounding the camps.

[Dupont] Apparently the displaced people, or the refugees are still afraid of either being arrested or being killed if they return to their communes.

[Bihozagara] This is as a result of rumors, but also the presence in the camps of people involved in the massacres and the genocide. From the moment these people no longer have any hold over the refugees we believe that we will be able to convince them by means of messages of persuasion. [end recording] [passage omitted]

According to the UNHCR around 900 fresh Rwandan refugees have arrived in northeast Burundi in small groups during the last two weeks.

### **'Safe Zone' Camps Begin Closing**

EAI 904105795 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 0515 GMT 19 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The operation to return the internally displaced people from the former safe zone in Gikongoro began yesterday.

The operation will be carried out in seven camps, which had a population of 130,000 people. This was agreed upon by the Rwandese Government, UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda] and nongovernmental organizations in the area. The NGO's have stopped food aid supply and are to follow these people in their communes of origin and be aided from there. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]



## Kenya

### Police Arrest FORD Opposition Leader

EA1804212295 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya's first national vice chairman, James Orendo, was today charged in a Kisumu court with creating a disturbance likely to cause a breach of the peace. Orendo, who is also the member of Parliament for Ugenya, was remanded in police custody until Thursday [20 April] by the Kisumu chief magistrate, Babu Achieng, after denying the offence which he allegedly committed at Bwanda village, Kochieng location, in Kisumu District on 15 April.

Prosecuting state counsel, Patrick Gumo, told the court that Orendo allegedly used threatening and abusive language. He opposed the legislator's release on bail, saying that more serious charges may be preferred against him and that Orendo was likely to use his influential position to interfere with investigations if released on bail. The prosecutor further told the court that some witnesses were yet to record their statements.

Orendo, who is represented by fellow legislator, Dr. Oki Ooko Ombaka, was arrested yesterday night.

### President Moi Rules Out Coalition Government

EA1804205295 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today ruled out the idea of a coalition government in Kenya, saying it would be tantamount to introduction of tribal alliances. President Moi pointed out that reintroduction of such tribal groupings will be the beginning of the disintegration of the nation. Noting that the opposition was blindly advocating for a coalition government, President Moi called on Kenyans to forge a unity of purpose that could facilitate meaningful development. President Moi called for those clamoring for democracy to show by deeds that they were committed to the virtue. He stated that clamoring for democracy without the corresponding conduct was a mockery.

President Moi was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD, heads of state summit.

President Moi once again called on religious leaders in the country to be constructive in their criticisms, saying that some of them had been blinded by hatred to the extent that they were not objective in their pastoral letters. The head of state wondered why the clergy had not condemned the evil machinations of the self-styled Brigadier Odongo who is planning subversive activities against the country yet they were first in issuing pastoral

letters critical of the government. President Moi reminded the clergy, and the Catholic Church in particular, that it was prudent that they preach peace and unity, noting that if chaos erupted in the country, they will not be spared. The president recalled that in Rwanda, where more than 1 million people perished in genocidal orgies last year, 274 priests lost their lives.

President Moi further cautioned Rwandan refugees living in Kenya against engaging themselves in acts that were not compatible with their status. He said the country was hosting a number of them who were involved in various economic activities in various towns, adding that they should not abuse the hospitality accorded to them by violent or criminal acts.

President Moi said it was unfortunate that some leading opposition figures were championing ideas that they did not understand, like communism, since they were foreign. He singled out the MP for Langata [Nairobi], Raila Odinga, as an avowed communist bent on sowing communist policies in Kenya at the expense of its culture and heritage. President Moi pointed out that even in communist countries, like China, Chinese cultural values had not been sacrificed for communism.

President Moi at the same time expressed concern that some youth in the country were being misused to cause anarchy in the country. He told the youth to shun people whose main agenda was to turn them into stepping grounds [as heard] for evil machinations. Noting that the youth were a valuable resource to the country, the president revealed that a number of Kenyan youth, who had gone to Ghana for guerrilla training in the past, died in the process in an unfortunate incident that the country could ill afford. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### SNA Reportedly Buying Arms From Ethiopia, Nigeria

EA1704153895 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 17 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] An important reliable report received from sources close to the SNA [Somali National Alliance] says that SNA officials are roaming some districts in Zone Five of Ethiopia, mostly inhabited by members of the Somali community, in order to buy arms from the Ethiopian Government. The report adds that the officials operating in the SNA's name are now in [name indistinct] District in Zone Five of Ethiopia.

The plan to smuggle arms from Ethiopia into Somalia is being closely monitored. These secret arms deals being carried out by the SNA grossly contravene the recent peace agreement and the UN arms embargo on Somalia.

A spokesman for the SSA [Somali Salvation Alliance] described the SNA move as a threat to peace and the reconciliation of the Somali people. He said it could precipitate renewed hostilities in the country as well as



strain relations between the two countries, relations which could, so far, be described as excellent. The SSA respectfully calls on the Ethiopian Government to closely monitor undiplomatic activities by certain individuals which are against international relations, peace, and efforts to reconcile the Somali people. The spokesman further called on the SNA to desist from activities which could trigger renewed civil war in Somalia. [passage omitted]

The spokesman added that other reliable reports say that a delegation of SNA officials had been sent to Nigeria to procure arms from Nigeria. The delegation is said to be in Lagos at the moment trying to convince the military leadership of that country to consent to their wishes. [passage omitted]

#### **Somaliland Army Claims Success Against Militias**

*EA1404182695 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1650 GMT 2 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A statement from the Ministry of Defense tonight says a military operation has been conducted by the National Army along the banks of the (Hadigh Hadigh) and (Rayuthadka) Rivers and around (Arawelo), where anti-Somaliland militias have been hiding.

The statement says the National Army of the Republic of Somaliland has wiped out the anti-Somaliland militias they encountered in the area.

The Defense Ministry statement says the militias suffered heavy losses of men and equipment and 13 prisoners who were the ring leaders of the militias were captured. The National Army also captured during their operations an assortment of weapons, including heavy and light machineguns. During the operation, the National Army lost three soldiers, five others were wounded while the rest of the force returned to base safely.

#### **Army Defeats Militia in Burco**

*EA1404162595 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 6 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Third Company of the Somaliland National Army on 5 April dealt a decisive blow against an attack by anti-Somaliland militia against women and defenseless people who had fled to areas occupied by the militia on the western outskirts of Burco town, about 160 km east of Hargeysa. The National Army's decisive blow against the militia will deter them from future attacks against women and the defenseless, who are the victims in war. Other reports from Burco say

the atmosphere in Burco town is calm, and that business activities, particularly livestock trading, is in full swing.

### **Tanzania**

#### **Official Issues Warning to Naturalized Rwandans**

*EA1804170795 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 18 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government has said that a total of 5,299 refugees from Rwanda have been granted Tanzanian citizenship.

Responding to a question in Parliament today, Deputy Interior Minister Judge Edward Musiyumo, said that his ministry had no information that some refugees, having been granted citizenship, were returning to Rwanda where they were involved in fighting.

Honorable Musiyumo said that if Rwandan nationals who had been given Tanzanian citizenship were found to be involved in fighting under the umbrella of Tanzanian citizenship they would have withdrawn their allegiance to the Tanzanian Government. He also said that they would be regarded as traitors who did not deserve to continue to be Tanzanian citizens.

He asked all citizens in the country to report to state authorities the presence of such people so that legal measures could be taken against them.

#### **Rwandan Minister Appeals to Refugees To Return**

*EA1404212695 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 14 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan minister for social welfare and national reconstruction, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, has appealed to Rwandans living outside their country to return home to help reconstruct their country. Mr. Bihozagara was addressing Rwandan nationals living in Mwanza and neighboring regions. The Rwandan minister told the Rwandans to set aside their political and tribal differences and return home to participate in nation-building. He said that since 1959 over 1.5 million people had fled their country and scattered in Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania, and Uganda because of political differences. He said the government was prepared to help materially and morally such refugees who voluntarily decided to return home to start a new life. He asked those who wanted to go home not to involve themselves in politics or any other provocative acts capable of arousing hostility and disturbing the peace and the stability now existing in Rwanda.

**Paper Views NPT 'Pressure' by U.S. in New York**  
MB1904104895 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
19 Apr 95 p 12

[Article by Peter Fabricius in Washington]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] How much pressure did the United States put on South Africa [SA] to win its support for an indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?

This question is causing some speculation in New York where 178 nations have gathered to decide what to do with the treaty that has controlled the spread of nuclear weapons for 25 years.

Intense lobbying and pressure by the U.S. and other major powers are emerging as an issue at the conference. Some smaller countries are demanding a secret ballot so they can vote free of such pressure.

The big powers want an open vote — perhaps for the same reason. When the conference began at the United Nations on Monday the secret ballot question had not yet been resolved and it may cause disruption. SA has been a special target for lobbying because it's perceived to have influence over other nonaligned, especially African, countries.

For months SA has been seeking a compromise between the U.S. position and the position of many members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) that the treaty should only be extended for a definite period—to put pressure on the nuclear-weapons states to disarm themselves.

But it now seems all but certain that when SA Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo addresses the Non-Proliferation Treaty conference today, he will back the U.S.. Nzo will also call on the U.S. and the four other declared nuclear weapons states to make greater progress towards dismantling their nuclear bombs.

But it is understood he will not insist that these disarmament moves should be a condition for the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty — as other nations are demanding.

Press speculation here has it that the U.S. implicitly threatened to withhold nuclear co-operation from SA if it did not support America's position on the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Washington Post this week reported details of a demarche which U.S. Ambassador to SA Princeton Lyman delivered to Nzo on March 10. It said the note which Lyman handed to Nzo had warned that a contrary vote by SA on the Non-Proliferation Treaty would undermine "mutual interests" and alter Washington's view of SA's "non-proliferation credentials."

According to The Post, Lyman's demarche also noted that the U.S. had recently supported SA membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group "because we felt confident

about South Africa's support for permanent extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty". Failure to achieve this "would constrain the ability of the nuclear supplier states to engage in peaceful nuclear co-operation", The Post quoted Lyman as saying in the note.

The Nuclear Suppliers Group is an exclusive club of nations generating nuclear power. The group controls sales of nuclear technology.

The U.S. informed deputy president Thabo Mbeki in Washington last month that it was backing SA's membership in the group—and it has since joined. All other members are industrialised nations which back indefinite and unconditional extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Both U.S. and SA officials have denied that membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group was offered to SA as a reward for its support of a permanent Non-Proliferation Treaty. They have also denied that Lyman threatened to withhold nuclear co-operation from SA if it did not back the U.S.. But observers note that if it was indeed heavily pressured to back the U.S., the SA Government would obviously not want to admit it.

SA feels it has a duty to its fellow members who oppose the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and would not want them to think it had been steam-rolled.

Official sources say that SA has been in favour of a permanent extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty all along—realising this was the only way to avoid nuclear proliferation—but also wanted to achieve the widest possible consensus among the Non-Proliferation Treaty nations.

SA feared that if a broad consensus was not achieved, this would encourage rogue states to hive off and produce nuclear weapons.

They said that it had now emerged that about 80 nations openly supported the indefinite extension of the treaty and only about 20 opposed it. So the way of greatest consensus therefore lay in supporting an indefinite Non-Proliferation Treaty.

And by avoiding ostracism and remaining a member of the nuclear club, SA would be able to acquire nuclear technology to share with its African neighbours.

However, SA has not yet declared its position publicly and it may still change. The secrecy has caused some confusion at the conference.

This week, the environmental activist group Greenpeace declared that SA favoured the extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty for a fixed period. All eyes will be on Nzo when he speaks first today to clarify a stance which is considered likely to be influential.

U.S. Vice-President Al Gore will speak third and probably respond to Nzo. Last week Gore was lobbying Mbeki for support of the U.S. position.

**Official on African Nuclear Free Zone Treaty**

MB1804114995 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Apr 95 p 2

[Report by Linda Ensor]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] London - African states, including SA [South Africa], are on the verge of signing an African Nuclear Free Zone treaty to underpin the international Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which comes up for review in New York later this month. SA's nuclear adviser Abdul Minty said last week that apart from a few technical details which still had to be finalised, negotiations over the African treaty were at advanced stage.

SA the only African country with a nuclear capability, has been an active sponsor of the OAU-inspired treaty.

Regarding the review of the international treaty, Minty said SA was attempting to get the broadest possible support for a decision to have it extended. Minty noted that one of the weakness of the international treaty was the lack of progress towards disarmament by the states with nuclear capabilities. While the treaty committed nuclear states to disarmament, it did not contain provisions for enforcement.

**Mbeki Says ANC Not To Consider Mediation**

MB1904084295 Johannesburg S Afrm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President Thabo Mbeki says the ANC will not even consider involving international mediators in the drafting of the new constitution. Speaking in Cape Town, he said it would be wrong of the ANC, the National Party [NP], and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] to withdraw from the Constitutional Assembly to decide on a new constitution with the help of international mediators.

[Begin Mbeki recording] The point is this: the IFP is saying the negotiations for the new constitution must start outside of the Constitutional Assembly; that the ANC, the IFP, the NP must sit with international mediators and negotiate the constitution; forget about the other parties that have been elected. Three out of the seven parties must walk out of the Constitutional Assembly, negotiate this constitution outside of the Constitutional Assembly with international mediators, agree, and then come back to the rest and say, okay, we've agreed, now you people must just rubber-stamp this. [end recording]

Referring to the agreement that was signed between the ANC, NP, and IFP shortly before last year's elections, Mr. Mbeki said the KwaZulu/Natal legislature had been given the authority to incorporate the powers of traditional leaders, specifically the Zulu king, into the provincial constitution. He added that this had not been done yet.

**Housing Ministry Allocates Funds to Provinces**

MB1804061495 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 17 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] South Africa's nine provinces are jointly to get 1.8 billion rands from this year's budget for housing. The announcement was made in Pretoria after Housing Minister Sankie Mthembi-Nkondo and provincial housing MEC's [members of the Executive Council] reached consensus on the allocations.

KwaZulu/Natal is to get the most [amounts given in rands]—323 million; followed by Gauteng with 260 million; the Eastern Cape gets 222 million; Northern Transvaal, 192 million; the Western Cape, 137 million; Northwest, 120 million; the Free State, 108 million; Eastern Transvaal, 105 million; and the Northern Cape Province, 30 million.

**People Warned Not To 'Thwart' Efforts**

MB1804193095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mmabatho April 18 SAPA—The government would not be able to provide housing if "the people themselves thwart every effort", the Northwest Government said in a statement on Tuesday.

Squatting on land earmarked for state housing deprived the intended occupants and led to public conflict, it said, singling out the districts of Odi/Moretele, Kuruman and Potchefstroom. The province said people purporting to be African National Congress leaders and inciting the homeless to squat on state land were "criminals". "Their actions are contrary to the aims and policy of the ANC," it said.

"We call on the police to act in a proper manner against those who lead the innocent masses to illegally occupy private and state land. This lawlessness cannot be tolerated any longer." It was time South Africans "conducted themselves in a responsible and becoming manner" that would "contribute to the attainment of a better life for all".

**Winnie Mandela Admitted to Johannesburg Hospital**

MB1804171995 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There are indications that the former deputy president of art, culture, science and technology, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, is to contest her second dismissal as deputy minister in court.

Yesterday Mrs. Mandela resigned from her post, a day before her dismissal was to come into effect. Her legal adviser, Dr. Willie Seriti, was reluctant to elaborate on possible legal steps, but said the statement made by Mrs. Mandela at a news conference yesterday said it all. Mrs. Mandela said at the conference she was convinced that



her second dismissal also was not legally valid and unconstitutional. [passage omitted]

[Begin correspondent Caro Kriel recording] Meanwhile, Mrs. Mandela has been admitted to the Linksfield Park clinic in Johannesburg. No one at the clinic was willing to talk to TV News. A reliable source at the hospital confirmed, however, that Mrs. Mandela had been admitted to rest, and that tests would be carried out on her. Friends and relatives did not want to comment, and asked that Mrs. Mandela be left to rest, adding that her privacy should be respected.

While TV News was at the clinic, one of Mrs. Mandela's daughters, Zenani, visited. She did not bother to pay attention to the camera when she entered the clinic. [end recording]

**South African Press Review for 18 Apr**  
**MB1804134995**

[FBIS Editorial Report]

**SOWETAN**

Winnie Mandela Tries To Use Buthelezi as Battle 'Pawn'—Winnie Mandela "learnt a bitter lesson" over the past week when she reportedly tried to use Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi "as an ally in her fight against the Government," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 April. "After upsetting the ANC by supporting Winnie with an affidavit in her court action against President Nelson Mandela, Buthelezi rallied to President Mandela's side and

left Winnie out in the cold." SOWETAN believes this incident should be a warning to other politicians "to never try to use the good chief as a pawn in any battle."

**THE CITIZEN**

Criticism of ANC Reneging on Mediation—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 April in a page 6 editorial says that if the ANC does not honor the mediation agreement which it made with the Inkatha Freedom Party, which brought it into the elections, who is going to trust the ANC's "moral or legal agreements on other important issues, including the Constitution? What good is a Constitution written by people who do not keep their word?" "It's about time" President Mandela takes the mediation issue "seriously".

**BUSINESS DAY**

Criticism of Parliamentary System—Winnie Mandela's challenge to her first dismissal "was embarrassingly successful and has no doubt angered the ANC leadership," declares a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 April. If she is expelled from the ANC she will also lose her parliamentary seat "because parliamentarians are now nominated by their parties, not voted in by the electorate." This new system "confuses party and public interests." Parliamentarians, including Winnie Mandela, "sit at the discretion of their political masters. Democracy has not been broadened when public representatives, sometimes fiercely independent, are reduced to servile party functionaries."



**Angola****Santos-Savimbi Meeting Said Before End of April**

*MB1904074995 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The eagerly awaited meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] president, will take place some time between 20 April and the end of this month. This was disclosed by UNITA Secretary General Lukamba Paulo Gato in an interview he granted the BBC yesterday. Secretary General Gato also said the meeting could be held in Zambia but he stressed that would be the case if the government so wished.

The UNITA secretary general said at this stage there are no political obstacles preventing the holding of that meeting. Lukamba Gato noted that last week's meeting was not a negotiation meeting. Instead, technical matters were discussed in preparation for a summit meeting.

[Begin recording] [Gato] Well, the aim of the meeting in Luanda last week was to make practical arrangements for the meeting between UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Thus, there was no negotiation. Instead, there was talk on technical matters in preparation for that very important meeting.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could you advance any details concerning the agenda of the meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi?

[Gato] Now, that is one issue that the two sides will touch on at the appropriate time. The agenda has (basically been drawn up) and we think it contains everything that is essential for this meeting to produce concrete results.

[Correspondent] So, at this stage you are not in the position to say anything in connection with Jonas Savimbi's future status?

[Gato] No, that is one issue that could come up for discussion at the upcoming Lusaka summit meeting.  
[end recording]

**Parliament Discusses Unimplemented '94 Programs**

*MB1804205095 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in  
Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The government admits that part of its 1994 program has not been implemented. The report was presented in a National Assembly plenary session this morning. Journalist Luis Junior, who followed the session, was interviewed by Alima Tavares on the parliamentary session.

[Begin recording] [Tavares] Good evening Junior. First of all, I would like to know what is new in the government's socioeconomic program.

[Junior] Well, the 1995-96 socioeconomic program has not yet been presented to Parliament. In the morning the government just briefed Parliament on its 1994 economic activities. In the afternoon the deputies studied the report and there was a heated debate on the issue. In its report the government recognized that part of its economic program was not implemented. It also recognized the lack of discipline and rigor in the management of funds and pointed out some alternatives. In general the opposition bench strongly criticized the government over the document's contents. Another issue discussed in Parliament was the poor road conditions, especially in the Angolan capital, the need to renovate the domestic department of the airport, and funds for Angolan students abroad who are benefiting from government scholarships, as well as the budget deficit, which increased 10 times. The government has not replied yet to all the opposition's criticisms. The session will continue tomorrow and I believe the government will then have an explanation for all these questions. [passage omitted]  
[end recording]

**Mozambique****Interior Minister on Readiness To Resign**

*MB1404171395 Maputo TVM Television Network in  
Portuguese 1800 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Interior Minister Manuel Antonio is ready to resign. He says everything depends on President Joaquim Chissano, and if that is his decision, then he is ready to resign.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Minister, there are people who would like to see you removed from your present post. What is your comment?

[Antonio] My comment is that I was not born a minister. I was born Manuel Antonio. If people want to see me removed, then, I am ready. They are mistaken, however, because they are not the ones who appointed me to the post. I was appointed to the post by the president of the Republic of Mozambique. He is the one who has the right to dismiss me or allow me to continue as interior minister.

The public is against Manuel Antonio. The interior minister, however, rejects the criticism. He feels the public is mistaken because he is not to blame for increased crime rate in the country. He says police efficiency depends on a number of factors. One of them is the budget, which has not yet been approved. To put into practice all police plans, he argues, the requested police budget must be approved.

[Antonio] As long as we lack financial and material resources, it is difficult to implement the police plan. We

need resources to implement the plan and so far the budget has not yet been approved.

[Correspondent] Then the criticism leveled against you is unfair?

[Antonio] I think it is very unfair. That is why I am not bothered. Time will tell. These people who criticize me will eventually realize they were mistaken. I am not bothered and that is why I am not replying them. When the time comes, they will realize they were mistaken. Their criticism is unfair.

The requested money would be used to buy vehicles, radios, boots, weapons, and other equipment for the law and defense forces. The interior minister wants to have a professional police force, but, he says, this desire has so far not materialized financial resources are lacking.

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, are you then admitting your ministry's inability to deal with the crime rate?

[Antonio] Well, I think the ministry is doing all it can to resolve the problem, but it cannot do it without resources.

[Correspondent] What do you feel when see or hear news of increased crime in the country? How do you feel when you are out in the street and see dead people and hear news of kidnapped children and human organs cut off? What do you feel, Mr. Minister?

[Antonio] Look, frankly, I must say that so far there has been no child kidnapped in Mozambique, particularly here in Maputo. There has not been a single case. Police investigation has so far turned up no proof. What is more, so far no one has come forth to say that his or her child has been kidnapped. With regard to the selling of genitals, so far, there is no proof of that. Yes, I do feel sad where there is an armed robbery or when someone loses his vehicle. I feel concerned, but what can I do? I am just a human being and therefore as powerless as the person who lost his vehicle.

#### **Zimbabwean Dissidents Reportedly Gathered at Border**

**MB1804170795 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese**  
**11 Apr 95 p 4**

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Armed men who identify themselves as "chimuenjes" [little light], led by Edgar Tekere [leader of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement—ZUM], and other Zimbabwean dissidents led by Ndabaningi Sithole [leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU-Ndonga Party] have been concentrating along the Mozambican-Zimbabwean border since the beginning of this year in the Zomba and Chicuidzo areas in Sussundenga District and other unspecified areas in Mossurize District, southern Manica Province.

According to local authorities and civilians in Dombe, the Zimbabwean rebels began moving toward the border

after the announcement of election results in Mozambique last year and the establishment of a new government.

The group's objectives are unknown but observers believe it could be the beginning of military clashes inside Zimbabwe for the overthrow of the government led by President Robert Mugabe, whose party, the ZANU-Patriotic Front, won elections in that country for the third consecutive time.

Other reports say the "chimuenjes" felt unsafe inside Mozambique after they were exposed by the press or because their supporters, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and its president, Afonso Dhlakama, lost elections last year. Ernesto Ndjonda Mangyiza, head of the Dombe administrative post where, according to reports two months ago, the Zimbabwean rebels lived with Renamo men, told NOTICIAS that Edgar Tekere's and Ndabaningi Sithole's men now are rarely seen in the region. He confirmed, however, reports that the men had concentrated along the border.

Reports circulated by the State Information and Security Service in Manica recently and confirmed by Zimbabwean Vice President Simon Muzenda last week reveal that groups of armed men under the command of two political opposition leaders who want to seize power by force of arms are now in Mozambique.

These men, armed wings of ZANU-Ndonga and ZUM, who number in the thousands, say they enjoy great support among civilians, especially in the Chipingue and Chimanimani areas in Zimbabwe's Manicaland (Mutare) Province. They have their bases inside Mozambique, in areas where Afonso Dhlakama's men previously had their bases. According to reports, the men's leaders, Edgar Tekere and Ndabaningi Sithole, have been entering Mozambique to give logistical, political, and military assistance, and most of their commanders are former Renamo soldiers.

The Zimbabwean dissidents have been carrying out offensive incursions in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique. In Zimbabwe, the rebels have been attacking certain economic targets in Chipingue and Chimanimani, while in Mozambique they have been kidnapping people, especially youths, to increase their ranks and loot food and money.

On 12 March, three people dressed in civilian clothes attacked a milling complex at Dombe Mission, 5 km from the Dombe administrative post, where they looted goods and seized 1,900 contos. They identified themselves as "chimuenjes." [passage omitted]

According to the information received, the "chimuenjes" have their bases in Mupunga, Zomba, Chicuidzo, and Macosca in Sussundenga District; Bunga and Mafusse in Mossurize District; and Mavonde in Manica District.

## Benin

### Constitutional Court Annuls Election Results

AB1704074395 Paris AFP in English 2326 GMT 16 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cotonou, April 17 (AFP)—[dateline as received] Benin's Constitutional Court on Sunday [16 April] annulled the results from legislative elections March 28 in two electoral districts, cancelling the votes for 13 out of 83 seats, official sources said.

The court said irregularities had been noted during the counting operation and certain documents had taken an "abnormally long" time to reach it.

"This delay is of such a nature as to throw doubt on the reliability of these documents" and consequently of the reliability of the election results, the court said in its decision.

Results for nine seats were annulled in the Cotonou district and four in Parakou, 320 kilometres (200 miles) to the north. Among those to lose their seats was President Nicephore Soglo's wife Rosine, who was elected in Cotonou after a controversial campaign.

Opposition groupings retain 43 seats, one more than the number needed to ensure a majority in the National Assembly. Soglo's supporters retain 27, losing five.

The results are definitive for the 70 seats concerned, although parties affected still have three days in which to register protests. New elections are expected to be organised in the two electoral districts concerned.

## Liberia

### Refugees Return After Sierra Leone Camp Attacks

AB1704130595 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 17 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, April 17 (AFP)—A total of 432 Liberian refugees have returned home from neighbouring Sierra Leone following rebel attacks near a camp just outside Freetown, a repatriation commission spokesman said here Monday [17 April].

James Yourquoi, of the Liberia Refugees Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC), said the Liberians were repatriated Sunday by ship from Freetown under a voluntary programme.

Yourquoi also said 600 other Liberian refugees were repatriated separately by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) over the weekend from the Guinean border town of N'Zerekore, making a total of over 1,000 returnees in the last few days.

On April 8 and 9 rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) attacked two towns less than 40 kilometres (25 miles) east of the Sierra Leone capital, causing

thousands at the neighbouring Waterloo refugee and displaced persons camp to seek safety in Freetown.

The camp housed some 5,000 people, many of them Liberians. At least five people were killed in the attacks. According to Yourquoi, another 600 Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone are preparing to return to Monrovia later this week.

The returnees are among hundreds of thousands of Liberians who have fled their country since civil war broke out in December 1989.

"We ran away from the war in Liberia and later found ourselves caught up in another war. It was like falling from the frying pan into the fire," one of the refugees said after arriving Sunday.

Since war broke out in Liberia, roughly one-third of its 2.5 million pre-war population has fled the country while another one-third has taken refuge in the capital Monrovia, according to official statistics.

Some 185,000 Sierra Leoneans are also currently living in exile in Guinea and another 90,000 in Liberia, according to figures from the World Food Programme (WFP). Sierra Leone's own civil war broke out in late March 1991.

## Nigeria

### Security Forces Detain, Arrest More Politicians

AB1804185395 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Apr 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Nigerian security forces are still detaining suspects in connection with the coup plot which the authorities say was planned to take place at the beginning of last month. Our Lagos correspondent, Sola Odunfa, reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] At least four more persons have been arrested and detained by government security agencies in the past week. A prominent politician in Ogun State near Lagos, Chief Niyi Adegbeunro, and two others were picked up in their homes at dawn on Friday [14 April] and they have not been seen since then. Earlier, another politician, Chief Akin Ogunkpola, was also reported to have been arrested and detained in prison by the government agents. As usual, the government has not announced the arrests. They are known only because their families made statements to the press. No one outside the top hierarchy of government security agencies knows the exact number of persons—military and civilian—who are in detention in the country now. But the government has always said that no one will be detained longer than necessary for the security of the nation.

Reports in the national press today suggest that recent arrests are in connection with the coup plot alleged to



have been uncovered in February. The government announced last month the arrest of only 29 military officers and civilians in connection with the plot. All others in detention, their number unknown, are said to be held pending the establishment of their noninvolvement in the alleged coup plot.

This morning, the family of Major General Shehu Yar'Adua, one-time No. 2 man in the former military government, said that no one had been allowed access to him since his detention a month ago. In the statement advertised in the national newspaper, the family said that no member of his immediate or distant family nor his friends and political associates had seen him since his arrest. The family asserted, however, that Gen. Yar'Adua was not and could not have been involved in the coup plot as claimed by the authorities. [end recording]

### **World Bank Threatens To Withdraw if Military Stays**

AB1804222695 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 18 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] This is perhaps the beginning of a collective disaffection against Nigeria. First, the International Federation of Football Association withdrew the organization of the Junior World Cup, now the World Bank is accusing Nigeria of lacking transparency and maintaining an excessively long military rule. The result is that the World Bank may withdraw from Nigeria. From Lagos, Tunde Fatunde reports:

[Begin Fatunde recording] From now on, Nigeria will no longer benefit from any technical and financial assistance as long as the military junta remains in power. This is from reliable sources following discussions between World Bank officials and Chief Anthony Ani, the new Nigerian finance minister, during his visit to the World Bank headquarters in Washington, the U.S. political capital.

Similar statements were made by Messrs. (Erin Nkuwanga) and Mr. (Flood), World Bank representatives in Nigeria. The two officials told the Nigerian press in Lagos that lack of transparency, inefficient administrative procedures, economic and political instability coupled with a strong determination by the military junta to hang on to power as long as possible, are some of the reasons that have forced the World Bank to withdraw gradually from Nigeria.

According to various sources, this international financial institution plans to withdraw its participation in various projects like the expansion and modernization of telecommunications, electricity, agriculture, and higher education. The same sources said these projects are estimated at \$500 million.

We also point out that, for the same reasons, the bank has refused to reschedule or cancel Nigeria's foreign debts estimated at \$50 billion. [end recording]

## **Senegal**

### **Army Launches Operation To Find French Nationals**

AB1704170495 Paris AFP in French 1123 GMT 17 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Ziguinchor (southern Senegal), 17 Apr (AFP)—The Senegalese Army has launched a vast combing operation in the Lower Casamance National Reserve 11 days after the disappearance of four French nationals, it was learned from reliable sources in Ziguinchor today. There is still no news of the tourists' whereabouts.

Two battalions of the Senegalese special forces and paratrooper commandos arrived in reinforcement at Casamance on 13 April and are taking part in the operation, the same sources explained.

The four French nationals, Claude and Catherine Cave and Jean-Paul and Martine Gagnaire, who are natives of Saint-Etienne in central France, went to this reserve south of the Ziguinchor-Cap Skirring seaside resort road on 6 April, the day they disappeared.

The national reserve, which is regarded as a fallback base for the Casamance separatists, has been closed for three years. However, a notice on the side of the Ziguinchor-Cap Skirring road shows the direction without explaining it is forbidden to enter.

The combing operation that was launched on 10 April confirms the fact that the investigators give more importance to the thesis of the kidnapping of the French nationals by "dissident separatists" hostile to the cease-fire agreement signed in July 1993 by the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance and the Senegalese Government.

The soldiers arriving in reinforcement deployed yesterday at Youtou near the Lower Casamance National Forest Reserve, an area where the Army already had two camps near the border with Guinea-Bissau at Santiaba-Mandjack and Djirack.

Since January, after 18 months of calm and a cease-fire agreement, the Casamance secessionists have resumed their attacks against Senegalese soldiers, at least 10 of whom have been killed by mortar fire in their camps or by ambushes on the roads.

### **Missing Reportedly Sighted by Villagers**

AB1904090095 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 19 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dakar, April 19 (AFP)—Four French nationals missing for 13 days in the Casamance region in southern Senegal have been seen alive, accompanied by Senegalese, officials said here Wednesday [19 April], quoting villagers.



The two couples have apparently been kidnapped by dissidents from the Casamance Democratic Forces Movement.

Claude and Catherine Cave and Jean-Paul and Martine Gagnaire, from Saint-Etienne in central France, were seen traveling in a four-wheel drive vehicle with Senegalese in the forest of Bayottes, 10 kilometres (six miles) from the town of Nyassia.

They were 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Ziguinchor, the regional capital of Casamance which they left the day they disappeared April 6. The vehicle might be the same one they rented in Ziguinchor.

Investigators think the four French had entered the forest the day they disappeared at a site further away from Ziguinchor.

#### **Paper Hints Frenchmen Military Advisers**

*AB1804191595 Paris AFP in French 1301 GMT 18 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Dakar, 18 Apr (AFP)—LE SOLEIL, the Senegalese Government-run daily, hinted today that the four French nationals who disappeared 12 days ago in Casamance could be "weapons instructors." Under the title, "The Mystery Persists," LE SOLEIL citing "well-informed sources," writes that the four French nationals could be "military instructors like those who are usually found with rebel movements all over the world."

"Why not agents who have come to deliver weapons and military equipment?" the government daily asks, still referring to the same sources. The paper also ponders, without citing sources, the reasons that pushed the four French nationals to rent an all-weather vehicle to travel the Ziguinchor-Cap Skirring route, which is "a tarred road." The daily is also astonished at the "tourist attraction" of Basse Casamance's Forest Park, stating that it has been "abandoned by forest guards and its pathways are once again covered by bush."

Despite the official silence, the latest clues of the investigation have tended to point toward the abduction of the four French nationals by the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC] dissidents, who have been demanding the independence of their region for 13 years now.

Claude and Catharine Cave and Jean-Paul and Martine Gagnaire, who are natives of Sainte-Etienne in Central France, could have been abducted in the Forest Park of Basse Casamance, considered the fallback base of MFDC's uncontrolled elements who are against to the July 1993 cease-fire. According to their families, who were contacted on 13 April when their disappearance was announced, Jean-Paul Gagnaire is an employee of an animal feed factory. His wife Martine works in a social security agency. Still, according to the same testimonies, Claude Cave is head of an agency in a building enterprise and his wife Catharine is a management assistant.

#### **Rebel Attacks Reported in Area**

*LD1704161295 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 17 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] As of today, the Senegalese Army is being deployed en masse in Casamance. There are reports of a fresh attack in the province, resulting in a number of deaths. Our reporter is Diane Galliot.

[Galliot] This latest attack reportedly left a number of soldiers dead. The area commander, Colonel (Goumisse), has been on the scene since this morning in order, apparently, to deal with a certain amount of discontent within the ranks, stemming from orders given to the soldiers not to use their heavy weaponry in replying to the rebels' attacks. It is true that, over the past few days, the sound of heavy artillery has not been heard within earshot of Ziguinchor, as had sporadically been the case since last March.

Last night's attack—which has not yet been officially confirmed—reportedly occurred 70 km east of Ziguinchor, in Mangakounda, on the road to Kolda, the other regional capital of Casamance Province.

On the other side of Ziguinchor—to the west—the search continues, still without success. All that is known is that four French tourists were heading toward the beach, in the direction of Cap Skirring. Considerable numbers of military reinforcements—over 1,000 men—arrived yesterday. They are searching and keeping a close lookout throughout the area where the four French tourists are thought to have gone missing. [passage omitted]

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